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- GOVERNANTE. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.
- GOVERNESS. *n. f.* [*gouvernesse*, old French, from *govern*.] A female invested with authority.
1. A female invested with authority.  
The moon, the *governess* of floods,  
Pale in her anger, waxes all the air,  
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakespeare.*
  2. A tutress; a woman that has the care of young ladies.  
He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Dænae is painted, when the suddenly saw the golden shower. *Sidon.*  
His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
  3. A tutress; an instructress; a directress.  
Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on. *More against Atheism.*
- GOVERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, French.]
1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.  
There seem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many. *Temple.*
  2. An establishment of legal authority.  
There they shall found  
Their government, and their great senate chuse  
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*  
While he survives, in concord and content  
The commons live, by no divisions rent;  
But the great monarch's death dissolves the government. *Dryd.*  
Every one knows, who has considered the nature of government, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Addison.*  
Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*
  3. Administration of publick affairs.  
Safety and equal government are things  
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*
  4. Regularity of behaviour.  
You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;  
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,  
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,  
Defect of manners, want of government,  
Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*  
'Tis government that makes them seem divine;  
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakef. H. VI.*
  5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.  
Thy eyes windows fall,  
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;  
Each part depriv'd of supple government,  
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakef.*
  6. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.  
Their god  
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;  
But I them ward off all with wary government. *Fairy Queen.*
  7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.  
GOVERNOUR. *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]
  1. One who has the supreme direction.  
It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a governour of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*  
They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and governour of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*
  2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.  
For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governour among the nations. *Pf. xxii. 28.*  
The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my governour should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South's Sermons.*
  3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.  
To you, lord governour,  
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shakef. Othello.*
  4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.  
To Elton will I, where the young king is,  
Being ordain'd his special governour;  
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
The great work of a governour is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*
  5. Pilot; regulator; manager.  
Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and

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- are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governour listeth. *Ja. iii. 4.*
- GOUGE. *n. f.* [*French*.] A chisel having a round edge, for the cutting such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*
- GOUGERES. *n. f.* [from *gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French dicalc.
- GOURD. *n. f.* [*gourde*, French.]
1. It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-shape, for the most part deeply cut that it seems to consist of five distinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the same plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle-shaped, and is commonly divided into six cells, in which are contained many flat oblong seeds. *Miller.*  
But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,  
Each plant, and juiciest gourd, will pluck such choice  
To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
Gourd seeds are used in medicine; and they abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the number of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
  2. A bottle [from *gour*, old French. *Skinner*.]  
The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer*. *Hammer.*
- GOULDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*
- GOURNET. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
- GOUT. *n. f.* [*goutte*, French.]
1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.  
The gout is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
One that's sick o' th' gout, had rather  
Groan so in perplexity than be cur'd  
By th' sure physician death. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
This very reverend lecher, quite worn out  
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout,  
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,  
And swings his own vices in his son. *Dryden's Farnal.*
  2. A drop, [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians.  
I see thee fill,  
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon gout of blood,  
Which was not so before. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- GOUT. *n. f.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.  
The method which he has published will make these catalogues exceeding useful, and serve for a direction to any one that has a gout for the like studies. *Woodward on Fajili.*
- GO'UTWORT. *n. f.* [*gout and wort*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- GO'UTY. *adj.* [from *gout*.]
1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.  
There dies not above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortal.*  
Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,  
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*  
Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
  2. Relating to the gout.
- GOWN. *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gown*, Welsh and Erse.]
1. A long upper garment.  
They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground.  
If ever I laid a loose-bodied gown, few me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I laid a gown. *Shakef. Taming of the Shrew.*  
In length of train descends her weeping gown,  
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dry.*
  2. A woman's upper garment.  
I despise your new gown, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*
  3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.  
The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a gown. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Girt in his Gabin gown the hero fat. *Dryden's Alas.*
  4. The dress of peace.  
He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gown* made yield;  
Successful councils did him soon approve  
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*
- GO'WNED. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.  
A noble crew about them waited round  
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Fairy Queen.*  
In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,  
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*
- GO'WNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown and man*.] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown. *Let*

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- Let him with pedants  
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*  
Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a moriel of bread. *Swift.*
- TO GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.  
My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- TO GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*
- GRACE. *n. f.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *grace*, Erse.]
1. Favour; kindness.  
If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*  
O momentary *grace* of mortal men,  
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God! *Shakef.*  
Such as were popular, *Daniel.*  
And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*.  
Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately pass'd? *King Charles.*  
Yet those remov'd,  
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,  
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
Noble pity held  
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space  
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*  
Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;  
Then either of you knights may well deserve  
A prince's born. *Dryden's Fables.*  
None of us, who now your *grace* implore,  
But held the rank of sovereign queen before. *Dryden.*  
With profer'd service I repaid the fair,  
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know  
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*
  2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.  
Preventive *grace* descending had remov'd  
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*  
The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*
  3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.  
How Van *graces*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*
  4. Pardon.  
Bow and sue for *grace*  
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*  
Favour conferred,  
I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,  
Would you be so kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*
  6. Privilege.  
But to return and view the cheerful skies,  
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*
  7. A goddess, for the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.  
This forehead, where your verse has laid  
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*
  8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.  
Have I reason or good *grace* in what I do.  
They would have ill *grace* in denying it. *Temple.*  
Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance. *Bolingbroke.*  
Her purple habit fits with such a *grace*  
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryd. An.*  
To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. *Locke.*
  10. Natural excellence.  
It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purposes. *Hooker.*  
To some kind of men,  
Their *graces* serve them but as enemies. *Shak. As you like it.*  
In his own *grace* he doth exalt himself  
More than in your advancement. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,  
Of Turnus only second in the *grace*  
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden's Æn.*
  11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.  
Set all things in their own peculiar place,  
And know that order is the greatest *grace*. *Dryden.*  
The flow'r which lasts for little space,  
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*
  12. Single beauty.  
I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*  
Ornament; flower; highest perfection.  
By their hands this *grace* of kings must die,  
If hell and treason hold their promises. *Shakef. Henry V.*
  14. Virtue; goodness.  
Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,  
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. *Fa. 2y.*  
The king-becoming *graces*,  
As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,  
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

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- The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the most useful discharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*
15. Virtue physical.  
O, nickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies  
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*
  16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency.  
Here come I from our princely general,  
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,  
That he will give you audience. *Shakef. Henry IV.*  
High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears. *Bacon's H. VII.*
  17. A short prayer said before and after meat.  
Your soldiers use him as the *grace* fore meat,  
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak. Coriolan.*  
While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*  
Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;  
And what's more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope's Horace.*
- GRACE-CUP. *n. f.* [*grace and cup*.] The cup or health drank after *grace*.  
The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,  
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*
- TO GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.  
This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*  
I do not think a braver gentleman,  
More daring, or more bold is now alive,  
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*  
Little of this great world can I speak,  
And therefore little shall I *grace* my cause,  
In speaking for myself. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and *gracing*, where causes are well handled. *Bacon.*  
Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,  
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*  
By both his parents of descent divine;  
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope's Statius.*  
Though triumphs were to generals only due,  
Crowns were reserv'd to *grace* the soldiers too. *Pope.*
  2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.  
He writes  
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,  
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
Dispose all honours of the sword and gun,  
*Grace* with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden's Juven.*
  3. To favour.  
When the guests withdrew,  
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,  
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryd.*
- GRACED. *adj.* [from *grace*.]
1. Beautiful; graceful.  
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature. *Sidney, b. ii.*
  2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.  
Epicurism and lust  
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,  
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakef. King Lear.*
- GRACEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.  
Amid the troops, and like the leading god,  
High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*  
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;  
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*  
Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,  
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*
- GRACEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.  
Through nature and through art she rang'd,  
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd. *Swift.*  
Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode super-added to that action. *Watt's Logick.*
- GRACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.  
His neck, his hands, his shoulders, and his breast,  
Did next in *gracefulness* and beauty stand,  
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
He executed with so much *gracefulness* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
There is a secret *gracefulness* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the slowness and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*  
If hearers are amaz'd from whence  
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,  
Which, though her modesty would shroud,  
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;  
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,  
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*
- GRACELESS.